

CHILDREN'S CODE PASSES HOUSE

PROHIBITS THE EMPLOYMENT OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING
SCHOOL HOURS.

PREPARED BY A COMMISSION

Agricultural Pursuits Exempted, But
Hickory County Stateman De-
clares Reformers Would Work
a Hardship on Farmers.

Jefferson City.

Two of the children's code measures prohibiting the employment of small boys and girls in selling articles on the streets, and prohibiting the employment of children between 14 and 16 years old who have not completed a common-school education, were passed by the house by a big vote. The measure affecting the street sales was passed by a vote of 96 to 17, while the vote on the second bill was 93 "ayes" to 24 "nays."

Whittaker of Hickory, Agee of Miller and Shouse of Shelby spoke against the bills. They were defended by Cave of Callaway, McPherson of St. Louis, Hackett of Pettis and Babcock of Butler.

Shouse made a bitter attack against the lobby of the Missouri Children's Code Commission, which has been conducted here by Mrs. Lucille Lowenstein of St. Louis. This was resented by Cave, who declared he thought it was a shame for a member of the house to assail the work of a woman who had been giving her time and money unsparingly in behalf of the orphaned and neglected children.

Answering Shouse's charge that no one knew who prepared the children's code measures, Cave declared that the report of the commission appointed by Gov. Gardner had been placed in the hands of every member.

Shouse declared the children's code measures were filled with "red tape," and that no one seemed to know who drafted the bills. He said some persons were attempting to raise children by the "commission form."

Although the measures exempt children in agricultural pursuits and domestic service, Whittaker of Hickory declared the movement of the "so-called reformers" would work a hardship on the farmers of his district.

The bill affecting street sales provides that boys under 11 years and girls under 18 cannot be employed in selling articles on the streets, in railroad stations or where intoxicating liquors are sold. It provides, however, that boys can sell newspapers after school hours until 8 p. m.

Passes Anticigarette bill.

The senate has passed Senator Mayes' bill prohibiting the sale or giving away of cigarettes and cigarette papers to minors under 18 years of age. A similar bill was enacted several years ago, but a defect in the title rendered it inoperative. It was introduced in the senate as a revision bill, and when it was taken up for final consideration a debate of wide range followed.

Insurance Bill Passes.

Two measures repealing a \$25 corporation franchise tax on mutual insurance companies, and providing that mutual companies shall set aside a reserve of 10 per cent of premiums collected, were passed by the house. Allee of Moniteau sponsored the former measure, while the second was introduced by Kassman of Franklin.

Factory Inspection Engrossed.

The house engrossed a series of bills increasing the duties of the state factory inspector and providing that he shall be empowered to take steps to protect employees from dangerous machinery. The salary of the inspector was increased from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year and the deputies were increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year. The bill as introduced provided for a salary of \$3,000 for the chief inspector and \$2,400 for the deputies.

The inspection of drug stores and shoe-shining parlors are exempt from the provisions of the act.

Kills 8-Hour Law for Women.

The proposed eight-hour law for working women of Missouri was virtually "killed" in the house when, by a vote of 66 to 26, an amendment was tacked on the bill providing a working schedule of nine hours, which is the present law.

The amendment providing the nine-hour schedule, by simply substituting the figure "nine" for "eight" was offered by Representative Parr of St. Charles County.

No Goat as Mutton.

A letter received by Senator Elder of St. Louis, author of the bill to brand horse, mule and goat meat in their true character, carries indorsement of C. E. De Groff of Reeds Springs, Mo.

The bill is a good one, De Groff declared.

"Thousands of goats are killed in the Kansas City stock yards," he wrote, "and their flesh is sold as mutton, which is an imposition on the sheep and goat breeders as well as buyers of same."

Session Two-thirds Over.

Although the senate is continuing its custom of holding no afternoon sessions and is adjourning at noon each Friday until the following Monday afternoon, Speaker O'Fallon of the house has announced that he expects the house, which has been having afternoon sessions since the legislature convened, and for several weeks has also been meeting on Saturdays, to begin night sessions within a few days.

Some house members say there is little use in the house passing hundreds of house bills and sending them to the senate, only to have them die on the senate calendar at the end of the session. So far only 10 bills have passed both houses and have become laws. They were routine appropriation measures, except for two or three which had no state-wide interest.

With 80 days of the prescribed 120 days' revision session ended, two-thirds of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly has passed. In the senate 778 bills and 28 joint and concurrent resolutions have been presented, while in the house 1,053 bills and 28 joint and concurrent resolutions have been introduced. In the house, \$20 bills have been engrossed and are now on the calendar for third reading and final passage. In the senate 286 bills have been engrossed and are up for third reading.

The session opened Jan. 8 and the legal 120 days takes the session up to May 7. The senate has been in session only 57 days and the house 61 days.

No Action on Dry Bill.

Through action of the senate committee on criminal jurisprudence the house "bone dry" bill still is on the senate calendar.

The senate committee will report the house "bone dry" measure without recommendation, and it will go on the calendar and, therefore, may beat the Young and Stark bill of a similar character for final consideration.

The senate "bone dry" bill has been pending on the engrossment calendar for several weeks. Even without a recommendation from the committee, the house bill is, therefore, in a position to be reached for final action more readily than the senate bill.

Lower Tax Rate Offered.

Senator Mayes of Dunklin county introduced a bill in the senate which provides that power shall be delegated to the state board of equalization to lower the state tax rate at any time the assessed valuation of the state produces more revenue than is required by the state. Under the present status only the general assembly can lower the rate of taxation. The rate, at this time, for state purposes, is 15 cents on the \$100 valuation.

Increasing Pay of Constables.

Senator Depelheuer called and secured passage for his bill increasing the pay of deputy constables in the city of St. Louis from \$75 to \$125 per month. According to the author of the bill this is the only increase in pay these officials have had in 25 years.

Upholds 100 Per Cent Valuation.

The house, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted a resolution commending Gov. Gardner and State Auditor Hackmann for their position as members of the State Board of Equalization in desiring to equalize the assessments of property on a 100 per cent valuation.

The resolution was offered by Representative T. B. Hodges of Warren County. There was no discussion on the resolution, and when the vote was taken. There were a "few dissenting votes on the viva voce vote.

Ten Years for Robbery.

The maximum imprisonment for first-degree robbery will be increased from five to ten years under a proposed measure introduced in the house by Representative Taylor of Kansas City.

The measure provides that second-degree robbery shall be punished from three to five years, while the punishment for third-degree robbery shall not exceed three years' imprisonment.

Soldiers' Medal Measure.

The house, by a unanimous vote, passed the measure to provide suitable medals for all soldiers, sailors and marines who fought in the war against Germany, the Spanish-American war and on the Mexican border.

The measure, which carries an appropriation of \$25,000, has been passed by the senate and will now go to the governor for his signature.

Pension Funds Bill O. K'd.

The senate municipal corporations committee reported favorably a series of three house bills for the firemen's pension fund of St. Louis. Representative O'Brien of St. Louis is the author of the bills.

The house appropriations committee voted to appropriate no money for the salary and expenses of Dr. Brydon, land reclamation commissioner, which virtually abolishes clerical positions, unless the house puts in an appropriation in the general contingent bill.

Brydon asked the committee for an appropriation of \$12,300 for the two years. Because of the scarcity of revenue, it was decided to make no appropriation. This job was created in 1913 for J. H. Nolen, who was succeeded by Brydon.

WAR GAS DUMPED FAR OUT AT SEA

Some Large Drums and 200,000
Loaded Shells Rest in 1,500
Feet of Water.

WERE FOR USE THIS SPRING

Poisonous Fluid of No Commercial
Value and Unsafe to Have Around—
America's Sent Gas for 1,600,000
Shells to Front.

Washington.—The first lot of poison gas which the American army developed and manufactured for use in killing Germans in the great spring drive, scheduled for 1919, but halted by the signing of the armistice, has been disposed of by dumping it at sea. It consisted of 200,000 poison-gas shells and some large drums or containers of poison gas, which have just been taken to sea from Baltimore and dropped into Davy Jones' locker. The gas disposed of consisted of mustard gas and chlorpicrin gas, both of which are very dangerous and could not be used commercially.

The 200,000 gas shells were brought back from France on a transport about two weeks ago. After other cargo of the transport had been unloaded the poison gas shells were taken in the same transport from Baltimore out to sea a distance of between sixty and one hundred miles and dumped deep enough not to have any effect on navigation and far enough at sea not to have any effect on the coast.

Dangerous to Have Around.

The containers taken to sea and dumped showed signs that they were soon about to begin to leak, as a result of chemical effect of the gas, and in the interest of safety these were taken to sea and disposed of under directions given by Major General Silbert, head of the chemical warfare service.

Ultimately all of the poison gas in drums will be disposed of in this fashion, but until after the treaty of peace is signed the army will be in no hurry to get rid of a very valuable asset, and it is not the plan to take all this gas to sea for dumping until after the signing of the peace treaty, except in those cases where, through containers showing signs of leaking or for other good reasons, it is considered in the interest of safety to dispose of the gas sooner.

General Silbert submitted to General March, the chief of staff, a memorandum in reply to the statement that no American gas shells were fired at the enemy.

"In June, 1918," the memorandum asserts, "the following shipment of gases in bulk was made to the American forces in France to be exchanged

for gas shell: Mustard gas, 15 tons; chlorpicrin, 705 tons; phosgene, 48 tons. Further shipment in bulk overseas was stopped pursuant to a telegram from France dated July 21, 1918, the reason for this being that France had no more extra gas shells to be filled with American gas.

"There not being gas shell available with suitable boosters and adapters, the gas plants were not operated to capacity. However, sales of some excess gas were made both in England and to France. England was sold 900 tons of chlorpicrin and 388 tons of phosgene. France was sold 800 tons of chlorpicrin and 1,408 tons of chlorine, equivalent to 1,128 tons of phosgene. Phosgene is 80 per cent chlorine, and France furnished phosgene shell in exchange for this chlorine. In addition to the above 200 tons of mustard gas were shipped to England for loading shell originally made for Russia. These shells were never loaded, and the gas, at least a large part of it, was utilized by the English in loading shell.

"There were, therefore, shipped to Europe 3,662 tons of gas, or its equivalent, which gas was largely loaded

into shell and used by the United States troops, or those of our allies, against the enemy. Three thousand six hundred and sixty-two tons of gas would have loaded about 1,000,000 shells, two-thirds of them being 75 mm. and one-third 155 mm., a number which is thought to be at least equal to the total number of gas shells fired by the American troops in action in France, showing that, while American gas was not actually fired in American shells in the war, it was fired against the enemy, and that America furnished at least as much as she used.

"In addition to this, 18,000 live drums loaded with phosgene were shipped to France. These contained 279 tons of gas, and some of them, at least, were fired at the enemy. As soon as shells were available they were loaded with gas, and 25,000 shells, 75 mm. caliber, were shipped to France on August 7, 1918. On August 9 another shipment of 50,000 shells of the same caliber was made, after which time shipments were made as fast as shell and boosters were available.

"The first shipment of shells would have reached France by September 1. They were unassembled. All component parts, however, were shipped. The ordnance department decided in June to assemble gas shells in France. The time lost in such assembling is the only reason for these shells and others not reaching the front before the armistice.

BELGRADE AGAIN IN HAPPY MOOD

Conditions Are Bad, But Every-
body Wears Flush of
Triumph.

PEOPLE RANT THEIR TROUBLES

City Left in Shockingly Dirty Condi-
tion by the Bulgars—Few Young
Men in Place—Tuberculosis
Sweeps Land.

Belgrade.—In Belgrade, capital of the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, everybody is flushed with triumph, confident of the future, and regards present troubles only as temporary inconveniences.

But Belgrade was left in a shockingly dirty condition by the Bulgars. The courtyards of the houses are filled with refuse. There is no collection of garbage because there are no conveniences in which to collect it. The shortage of water emphasizes the danger. All the doctors, sanitary authorities and officials are holding their breath, fearing an epidemic of some sort.

If the Danube freezes (and it nearly always does freeze) the communica-

tion of Belgrade with the outside world will be still further enormously decreased. The possibility of bringing food and wood up the river will be removed, and the present very moderate resources further enormously depleted.

Run One Train Daily.

There will remain practically only the one line of railway, that to Fiume, through what was Austria but is now a part of the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. On account of lack of fuel one train a day is operating on this line.

Belgrade is practically cut off from the interior of Serbia because of destruction of the railways and the shocking condition of the roads. There are practically no young men in the city. Those who were within two or three years of the military age left with the army in the winter of 1915-16.

They set out to make the retreat down through Serbia and, as it proved, over the mountains into Albania and thence to Corfu. Something like one in seven survived the trip.

There are practically no children under three in Belgrade or elsewhere in Serbia, for that matter. Midwives have been in the unemployed class for the last three years and will be for a year to come, for the Serbian army, what remains of it, is now in the occupied part of what was Austria-Hungary.

Tuberculosis Sweeps Land.

For no obvious reason, tuberculosis is the king of terrors in Belgrade. A tuberculosis death rate of 250 per 100,000 is very exceptionally high in America. Before the war the tuberculosis death rate in Belgrade reached 712, and during the Austrian occupation it reached the unheard-of figure of 1,453.

Before the war Belgrade approached a hundred thousand in population. When the Austrians took it, there were 20,000. Another 30,000 soon came back. At the present time perhaps its population may be 60,000 or 65,000. Some of the shops are open, but nobody seems to be buying anything except where food is sold.

The only autos going about the streets are those of the military and a few of the high government officials. These are used very sparingly, for gasoline is almost unobtainable. The water supply comes from wells and has to be distributed by a pumping station.

Picked Wrong Street.

Kansas City, Mo.—Earl Cadgue, Topeka Indian, got on the warpath. In court he admitted saying he could "lick anybody on Main street." "Picked too long a street," commented the judge, assessing \$25.

LAND VALUE FIXED

Depends Altogether on Power of
Giving Wealth.

That is Why the Fertile Acres of West
ern Canada, With Adjacent Mar-
kets, Are So Attractive
to Settlers.

Throughout every portion of the Western Empire lands that are capable of producing are in great demand. We find that in the States of proved agricultural wealth, land prices have increased within the past three or four years to a degree that ten years ago would not have been thought to be possible. Land that sought buyers at \$100 an acre five years ago is changing hands at \$200 an acre. The secret of this does not lie altogether in the higher prices of farm products, for the expense of production has increased proportionately. The better methods of farming have had a good deal to do with it, and the knowledge that demands for farm products will be sufficiently great for a good many years to come to insure a continuation of the high prices that prevail at present. Then, again, improved machinery, the tractor and other means of economic power will tend to lessen the cost.

Governing land values, too, are climates, soil, moisture, settlement, railroads, markets. Without markets, no matter how much the other factors enter into it, the land is merely of speculative value.

It is not more than a third of a century since ninety per cent of the land in Western Canada, now occupied and tilled, and producing enough in one year to give a profit of from twenty-five to thirty dollars per acre, was unoccupied or used as grazing land, and worth very little. These lands today are valuable, and are being sought by settlers who realize their present and future value. There is no portion of the world that is attracting the same attention. The soil may have improved in the past centuries with the fertilizing given it by nature; the climate has not changed, and the moisture may be considered the same. These are three of the essentials of good land. What they lacked a third of a century ago was markets—a fourth essential. These they have now. Thus provided, it is not to be wondered at that these millions of acres with their great wealth, which have so long been awaiting the awakening touch of mankind, are now to be found adding to the available wealth of the world. With the advent of railroads, throwing their great trunks of steel across the continent and over the surface of these boundless plains, spreading out their tentacles to remote parts, the world at large has begun to realize that here was a country possessing all the natural advantages claimed by older communities; that land here just as good or better, acre for acre, as their own could be had for almost the asking.

With the realization of the foregoing facts came the people, who found that a railway had preceded them and markets already existed for anything that they might care to raise. These markets have greatly expanded and, are capable of still greater expansion, and assure to the agriculturist the prevailing prices of the world. An assured market means added value to every acre of land in Western Canada, and the near future will see lands that are now selling at exceptionally low prices begin to increase in value, just as they have in Eastern Canada and the United States.—Advertisement.

A Shooting Fish.

A shooting fish in the East Indies has a hollow cylindrical beak. When it sees a fly on plants that grow in shallow streams it ejects a single drop of water, which knocks the fly into the tide.

In The Spring-Time.

Any fool knows enough to carry an umbrella when it rains, but the wise man is he who carries one when it is only cloudy. Any man will send for a doctor when he gets bedfast, but the wise one is he who adopts proper measures before his ills become serious. During a hard winter or the following spring one feels rundown, tired out, weak and nervous. Probably you have suffered from colds or influenza which has left you thin, weak and pale. This is the time to put your system in order. It is time for house-cleaning.

A good, old-fashioned alterative and temperance tonic is one made of wild roots and barks without the use of alcohol, and called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in tablet or liquid form. This is nature's tonic, which restores the tone of the stomach, activity of the liver and steadiness to the nerves, strengthening the whole system.

Ask them, Kans.—"Some years ago when my boy was about four years old his face broke out on one side in a circular form with a rough, red eruption. My sister advised me to give him Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and the one bottle was all I found necessary to give him to completely clear his skin."—Mrs. C. J. Smith, 1421 Oak St.

DANIELS USING WIRELESS TELEPHONE



Secretary Daniels talking over the wireless telephone to the president, who was on the George Washington.

HUGE GUNS IN GOTHAM GARDENS TO REPEL HUN

New York.—Huge mortars, standing on concrete emplacements and abundantly supplied with half-ton projectiles, were erected during the war among the flowers and shrubbery of private gardens in New York city and elsewhere along the Atlantic coast, ready to repel the attacks of German naval or air ships. Maximilian Toch, one of the first American camoufleurs, told the New York section of the American Chemical society here.

Mr. Toch, who directed several of the navy's important camoufage projects, spoke with the consent of Secretary Daniels. He described how honey-suckle, morning glory and ivy, as well as paints, had been employed to conceal or lower the visibility of coast fortifications.

TO TUNNEL CHANNEL

London.—Five years would be required to complete the proposed tunnel under the English channel from England to France, according to an authoritative estimate. It is said that in ordinary times the cost of the work would be about \$80,000,000, but in view of the increased cost of labor and materials, the expense involved would, under present conditions, be nearly \$100,000,000.

The Daily Mail claims to have definite information that the British and French governments have agreed to the construction of the tunnel, and that the details now are being discussed by a special commission in Paris, which also is considering the building of tunnels under the Bosphorus and the Strait of Gibraltar.

The engineering plans for the channel, according to the Daily Mail, are so far advanced that work could be begun immediately.

"It is proposed," says the Daily

Mail, "to start the tunnel some distance inside both countries instead of near the coast as was originally intended, so as to avoid the risks of a fall of the cliffs, such as already has occurred on the British side near the point where the work would have been begun.

"In addition to tracks, the tunnel will carry telephone and telegraph wires, superseding the present sea-bed cables, and also pneumatic tubes for carrying letters and parcels. The French and British railroads concerned are willing to finance the scheme, but the two governments wish to exercise control of some sort of joint state finance.

Problem for Jury.

Springfield, Ill.—Is a pint of "war beer" intoxicating? A jury here must decide this in settling the injury suit of a woman hurt by a truck driver, who she claims was drunk.